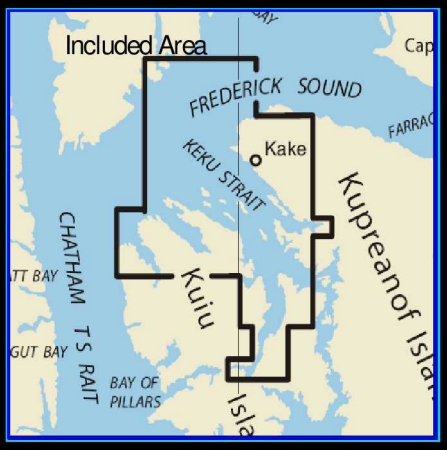
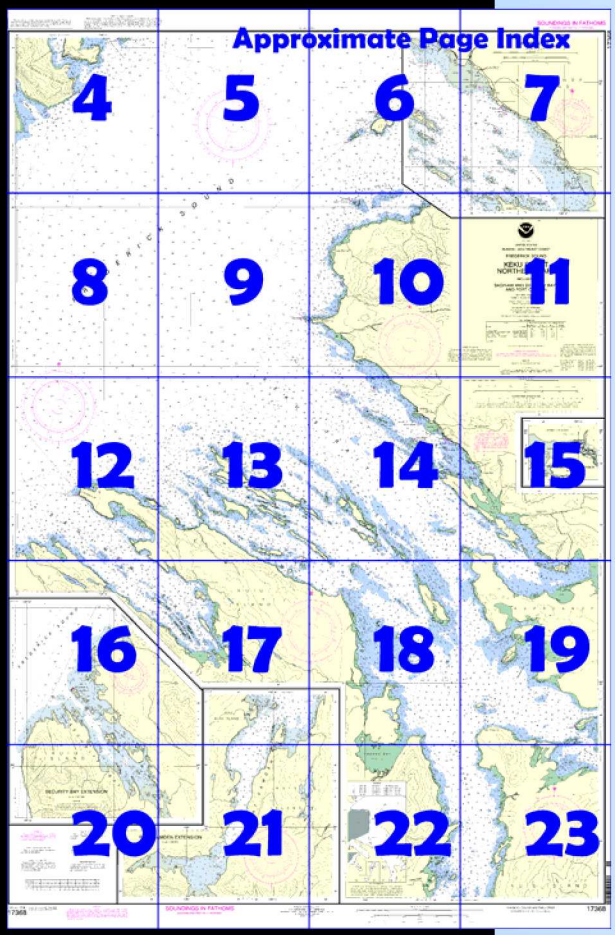
BookletChart™

Keku Strait – Northern Part

(NOAA Chart 17368)





A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

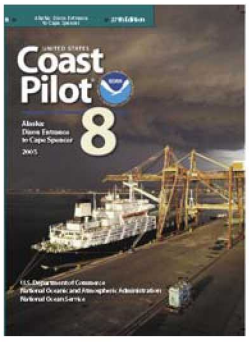
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 7 & 8 excerpts]

(148) **Keku Strait**, marked by lights and daybeacons, connects Summer Strait with Frederick Sound and separates Kuiu Island from Kupreanof Island. The strait consists of three parts: a large bay at the S and N ends, and a narrow, intricate passage, about 18 miles long, known as Rocky Pass, that connects the two bays. The following description covers the S bay and Rocky Pass. The N part is described with Frederick Sound, chapter 8.

(2) **Frederick Sound** has its entrance from Chatham Strait between Kingsmill Point and Point Gardner and extends NE to The Brothers and Cape Fanshaw, at the entrance to Stephens Passage, and SE to Dry Strait, a high-water boat passage connecting it with the E end of Sumner Strait. The sound is open and clear of obstructions, and has few offshore dangers to navigation. The shores and islands of the sound are all high.

(49) **Turnabout Island**, about 13.5 miles WSW of Cape Fanshaw, is high and wooded. The shores are fairly bold except at the S end. **Turnabout Island Light** (57°07'55"N., 133°59'16"W.), 23 feet (7.0 m) above the water, is shown from a spindle with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on an islet N of Turnabout Island. A 5¾-fathom spot is about 0.7 mile SSW of the light in about 57°07'22.7"N., 133°59'56.9"W.

(54) The N bay of Keku Strait is about 13 miles long from the entrance to Point Camden where the bay branches, the W branch forming Port Camden and the E branch forming Rocky Pass. The NE shore of the bay is formed by **Kupreanof Island** and the SW shore by **Kuiu Island**. The entrance from Frederick Sound is between Point Macartney and Cornwallis Point.

(56) **Point White** is about 2 miles SE of Point McCartney. Rocks and reefs extend SE from a point about 1.1 miles SSW of Point White. The rocks and reefs connect with **Mosquito Islands**, Grave Island, **Burnt Island**, and **Hamilton Island**, to form a chain over 4 miles long. The chain is parallel to and about 1 mile off the NE shore of the bay and is marked at its NW end by Kake Entrance Light 2 (56°59.1'N., 134°01.2'W.). A narrow channel, between the chain and the Kupreanof Island shore, leads SE to **Kake Harbor** and the city of Kake. **Grave Island**, small and scrubby, is about 1 mile S of Kake and 3 miles SE of the northwesternmost reef.

(57) **Kake**, about 4.4 miles SE of Point Macartney, is a community with three stores, a lodge, and an Alaska Public Health Center with a nurse in attendance every other month.

(59) Small craft coming from the W usually pass 100 yards off **Payne Island**, the northernmost of the Keku Islands, and head for Kake Harbor Light on Grave Island, course **088°**, until within 0.5 mile of it, and then pass N of the light.

(68) A small-craft and seaplane float branches NW from the approach of the City Pier. City-maintained 425-foot and 456-foot floats with 30- to 48-foot stalls, provides berthing for approximately 140 vessels, is connected to shore by a 307-foot approach pier and extends into **Portage Bay**,about 2.3 miles SE of Kake.

(71) **Keku Islands**, on the SW side of Keku Strait, comprise a group of wooded islands, with outlying reefs, between which are no practicable channels.

(72) **Eva Island**, about 8 miles SE of Point Macartney, is wooded and marks the turn of the channel when bound for Hamilton Bay or Port Camden. Off its W end is a bare rock.

(73) **Point Hamilton**, about 0.9 mile SE of Eva Island, marks the entrance to Hamilton Bay. A mound-shaped islet is connected at low water with the point.

(74) **Hamilton Bay**, on the NE side of Point Hamilton, is a secure anchorage for vessels of any size. The entrance is clear in midchannel, and extensive bare flats are at the head of the bay. Two large streams enter near the head.

(76) **Hound Island** is about 2 miles S of Eva Island. It is 1.5 miles long, low, and wooded, with outlying rocks at either end; on its N side are extensive kelp patches. A rock that uncovers 3 feet is about 1.2 miles S of Hound Island.

(77) **Pup Island**, about 2.8 miles SSE of Hound Island, is small, steep, and wooded, and marks **Point Camden**, the E point at the entrance to Port Camden.

(78) **Port Camden**, the entrance to which is on the W side of Pup Island and 14 miles from Point Macartney, is an inlet 13 miles long and 1.5 miles wide for a distance of 5 miles from its entrance. At this point are several islands, the most important and in midchannel, is **Cam Island**.

(79) **Salt Point Light** (56°50'41"N., 133°52'00"W.), 17 feet (5.2 m) above the water, is shown on a pile with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the SW end of the point and marks the entrance to Davidson Bay.

(80) **Rocky Pass**, extending SE from Point Camden and connecting with the S bay of Keku Strait, is a high-water passage for small craft.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Aug. 26/06
Corrected through LNM Aug. 22/06

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 56° 54'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. Robert Barron, AK	KZZ-87	162.450 MHz
Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Sitka, AK	WXJ-80	162.550 MHz

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.226" southward and 6.229" westward to agree with this chart.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U. S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Port Camden	(56°44'N/133°55'W)	13.9	13.0	--.-	----
Hamilton Bay, Kupreanof Island	(56°55'N/133°50'W)	13.8	12.9	--.-	--.-
Kake, Keku Strait	(56°58'N/133°56'W)	14.0	13.1	1.4	--.-
Eliza Harbor, Liesnoi Island	(57°10'N/134°17'W)	14.3	13.4	1.5	----
Saginaw Bay, Kuiu Island	(56°54'N/134°18'W)	14.0	13.1	1.5	--.-

(Jun 2006)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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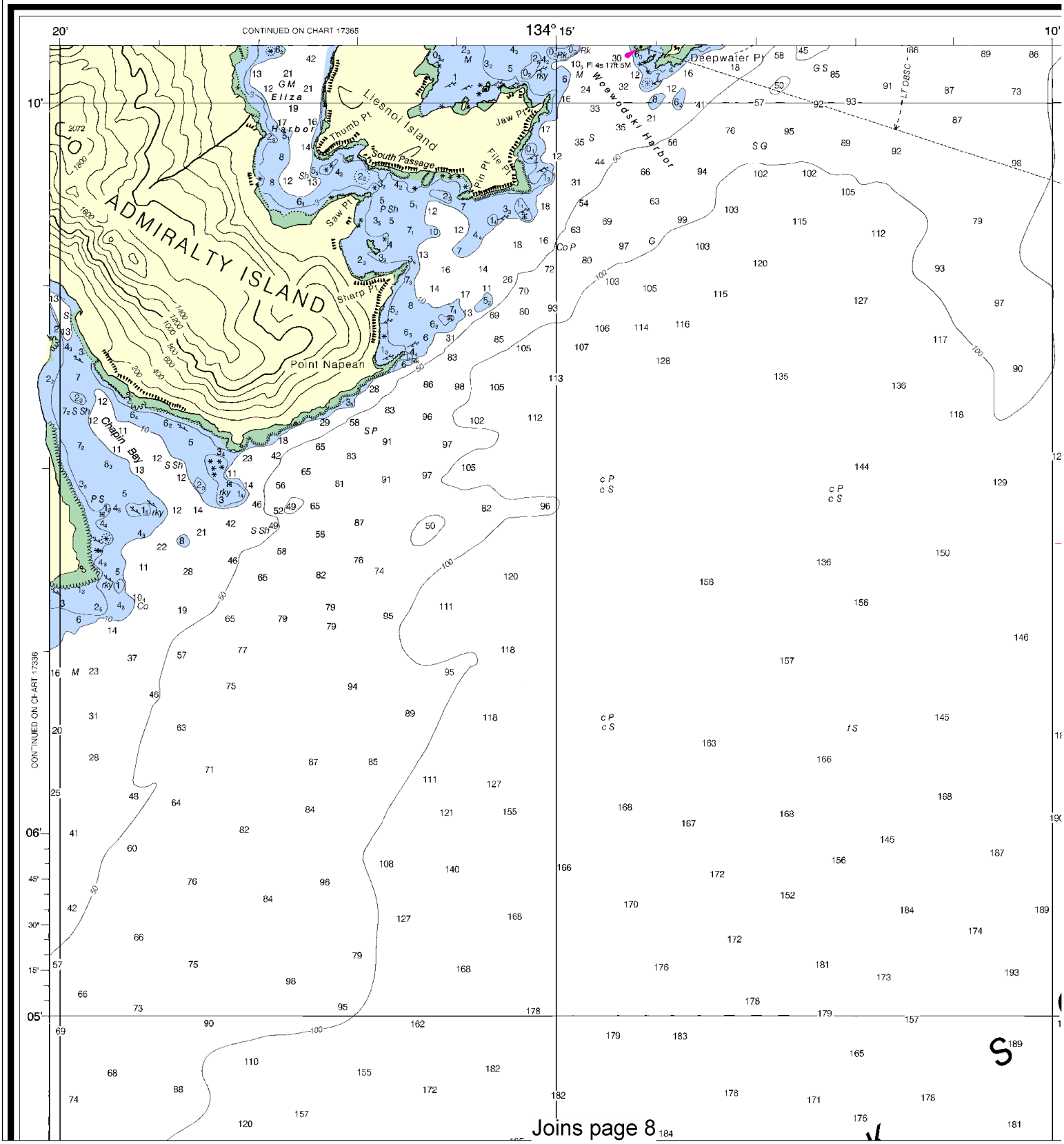


4

North

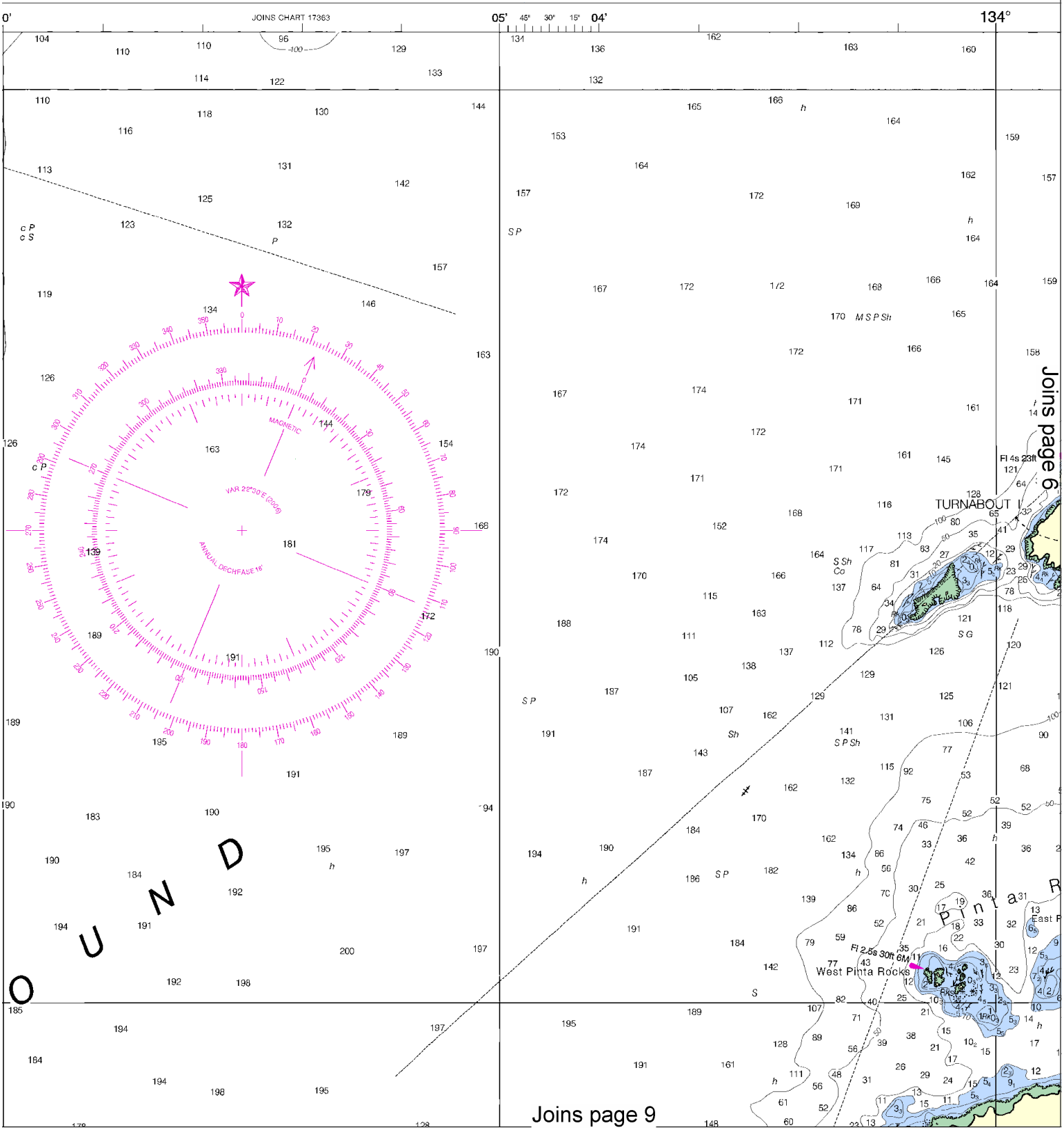
Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

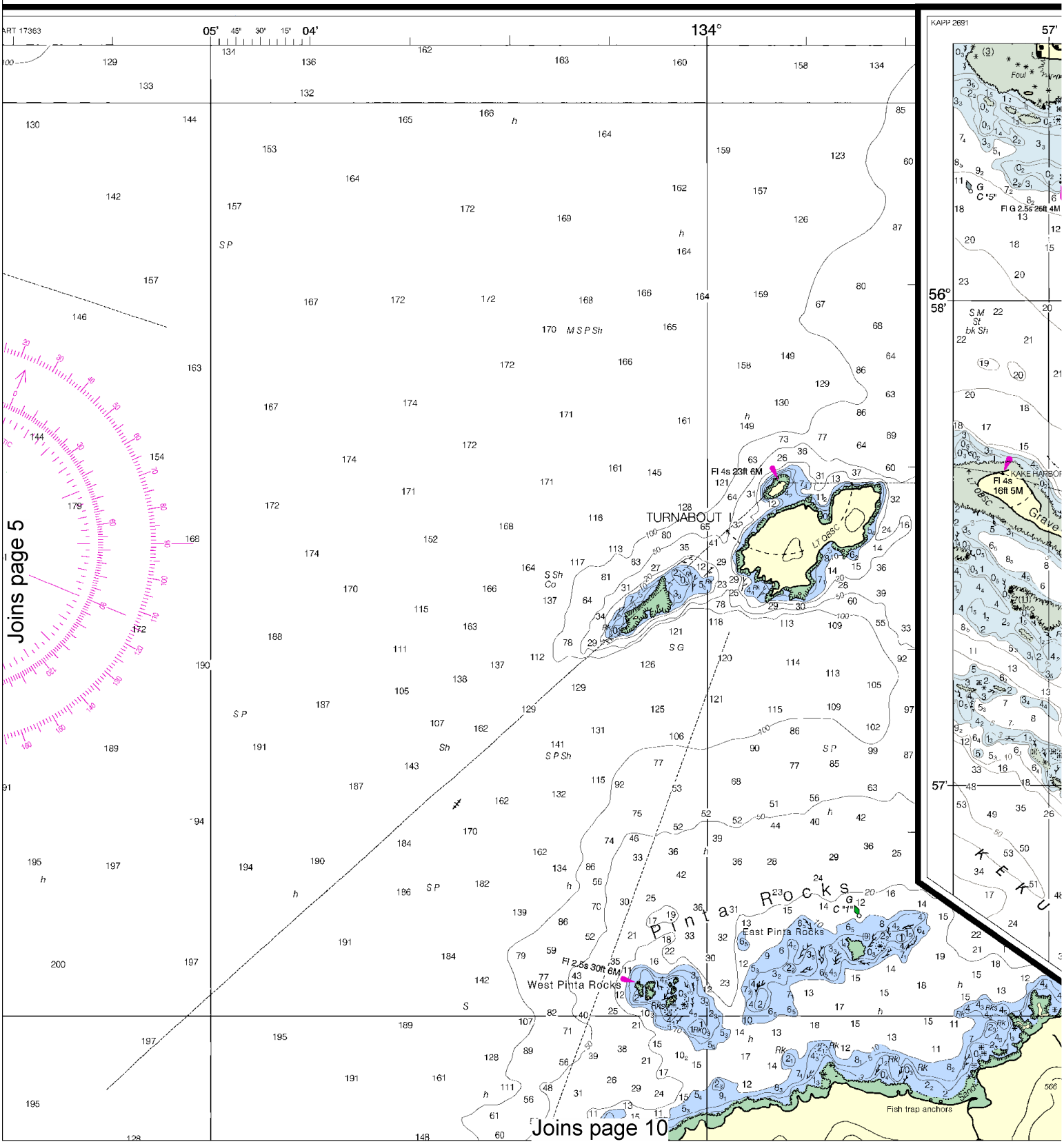
See Note on page 5.

1st Ed., Aug. 1976 KAPP 2687



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

1st Ed., Aug. 1976 KAPP 2687



6

North

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

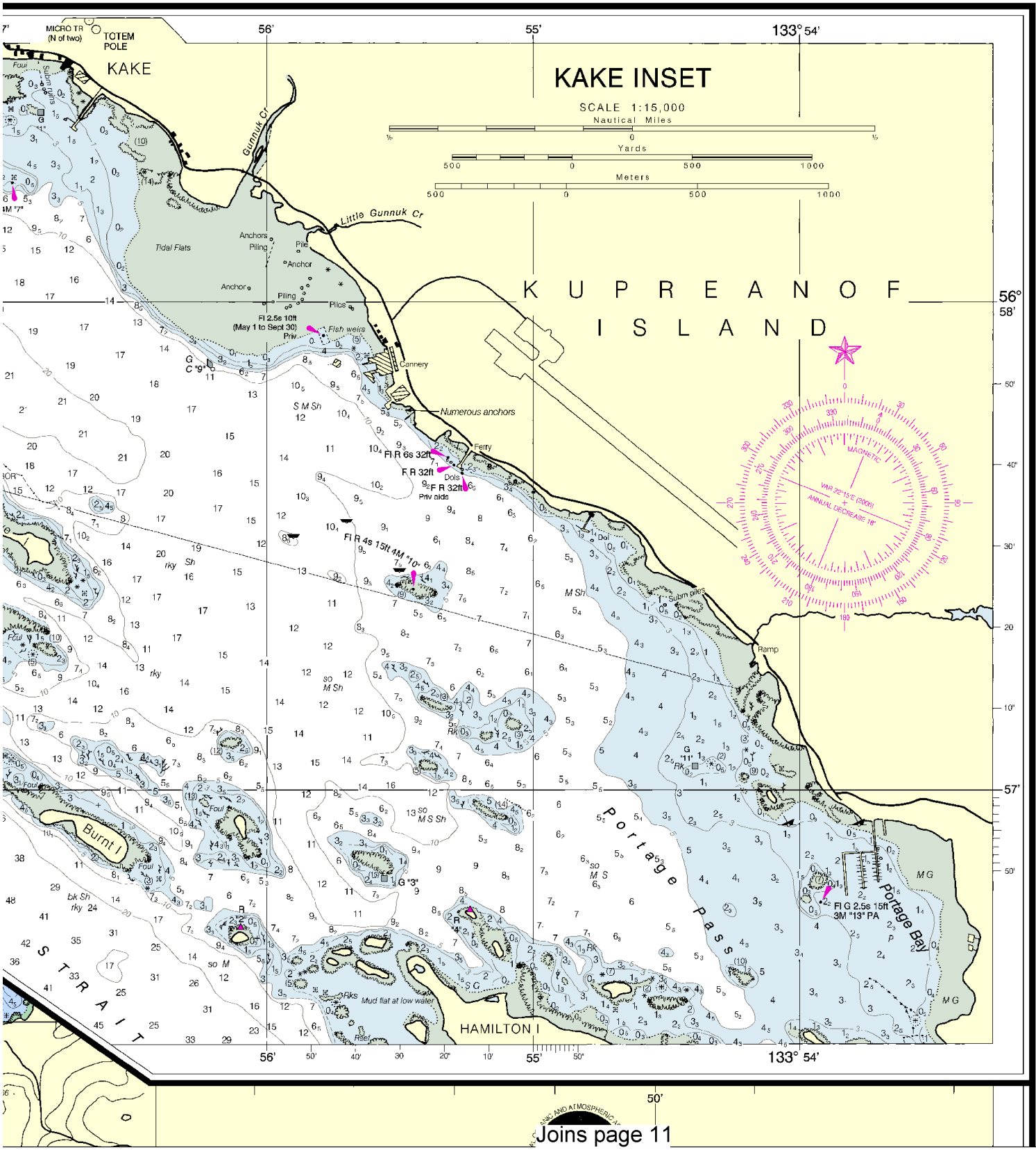
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

17368



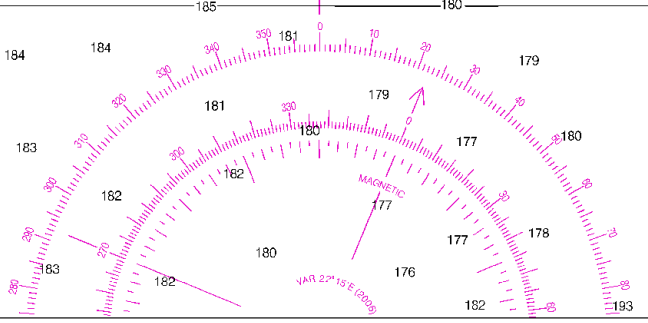
Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

Joins page 4

FREDERICKS

CONTINUED ON CHART 17320



Joins page 12

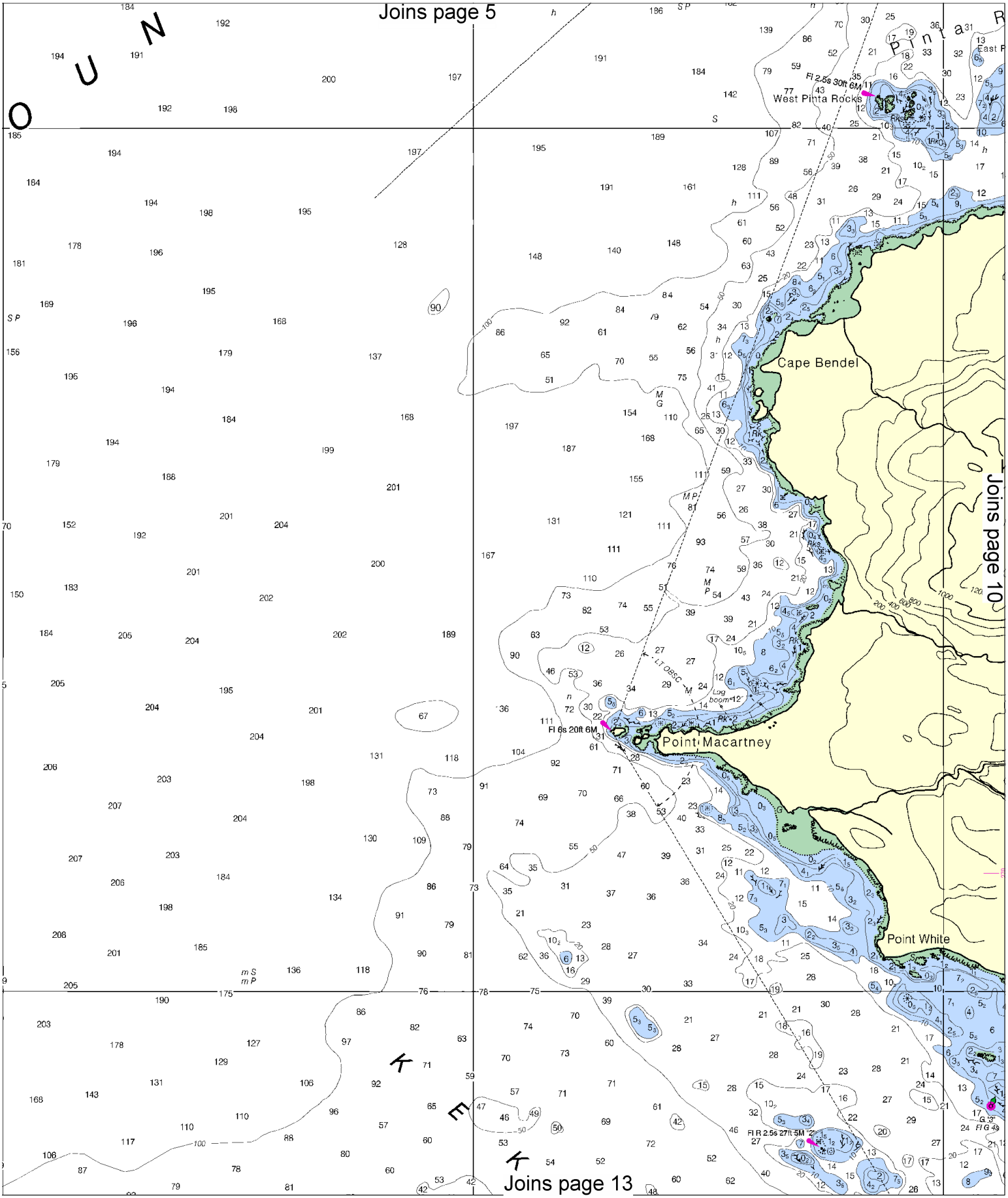
North

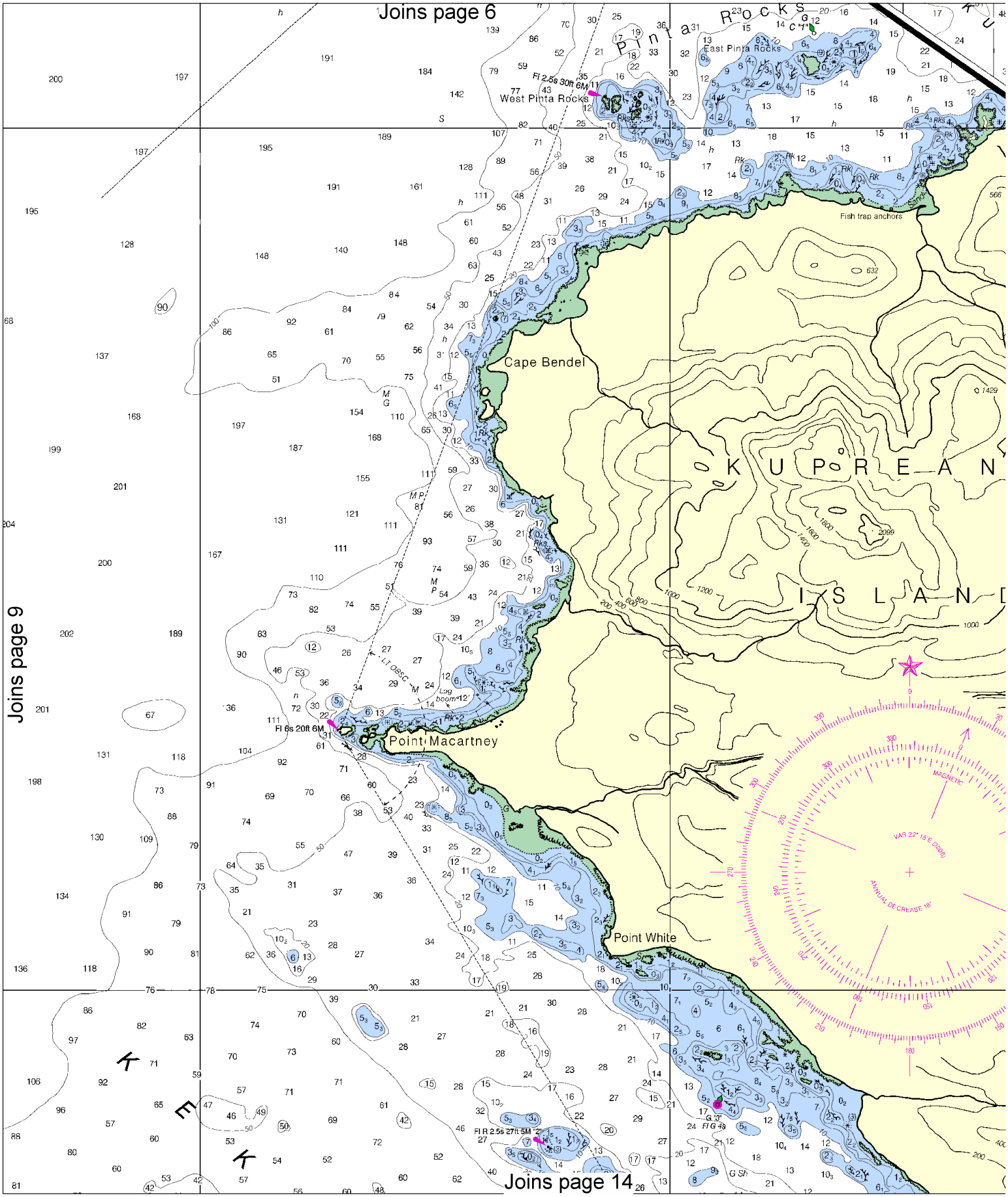
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Cape Bendel
Point Macartney
Point White
West Pinta Rocks
Fl 2.5s 30ft 6M
Fl 6s 20ft 6M
Fl R 2.5s 27ft 5M
Pinta
East P
O U N
K E K



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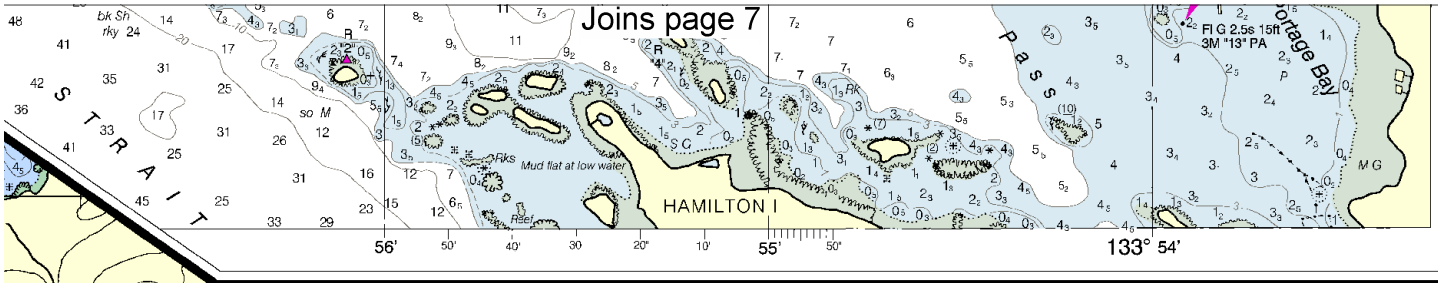
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



50'

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

FREDERICK SOUND

KEKU STRAIT
NORTHERN PART

INCLUDING

SAGINAW AND SECURITY BAYS AND PORT CAMDEN

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 56° 54'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

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(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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(Jun 2006)

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Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Sitka, AK	WXJ-80	162.550 MHz

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

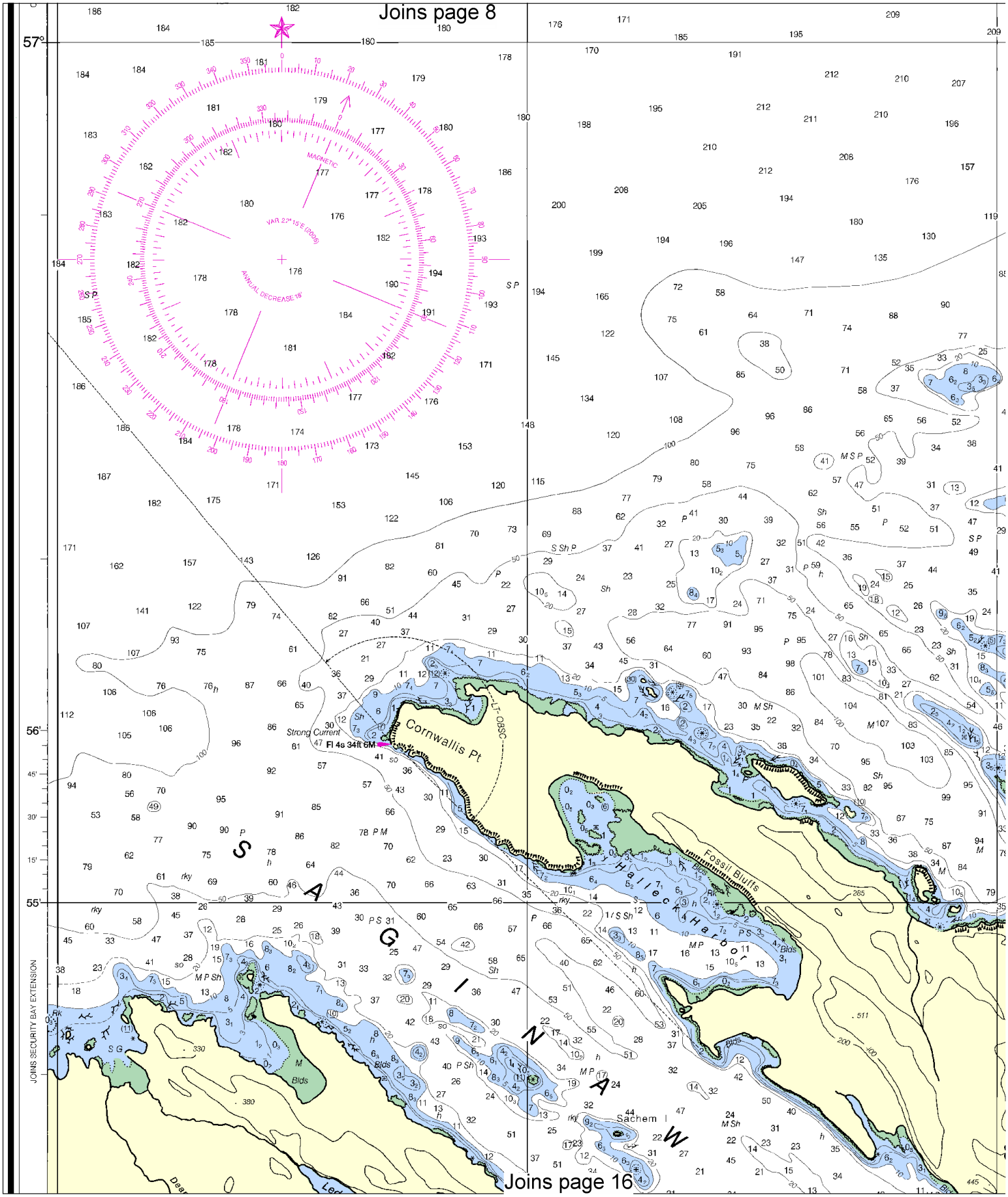
Meters: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

Joins page 15

02'
45'
30'
15'
01'
57°



12

North

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

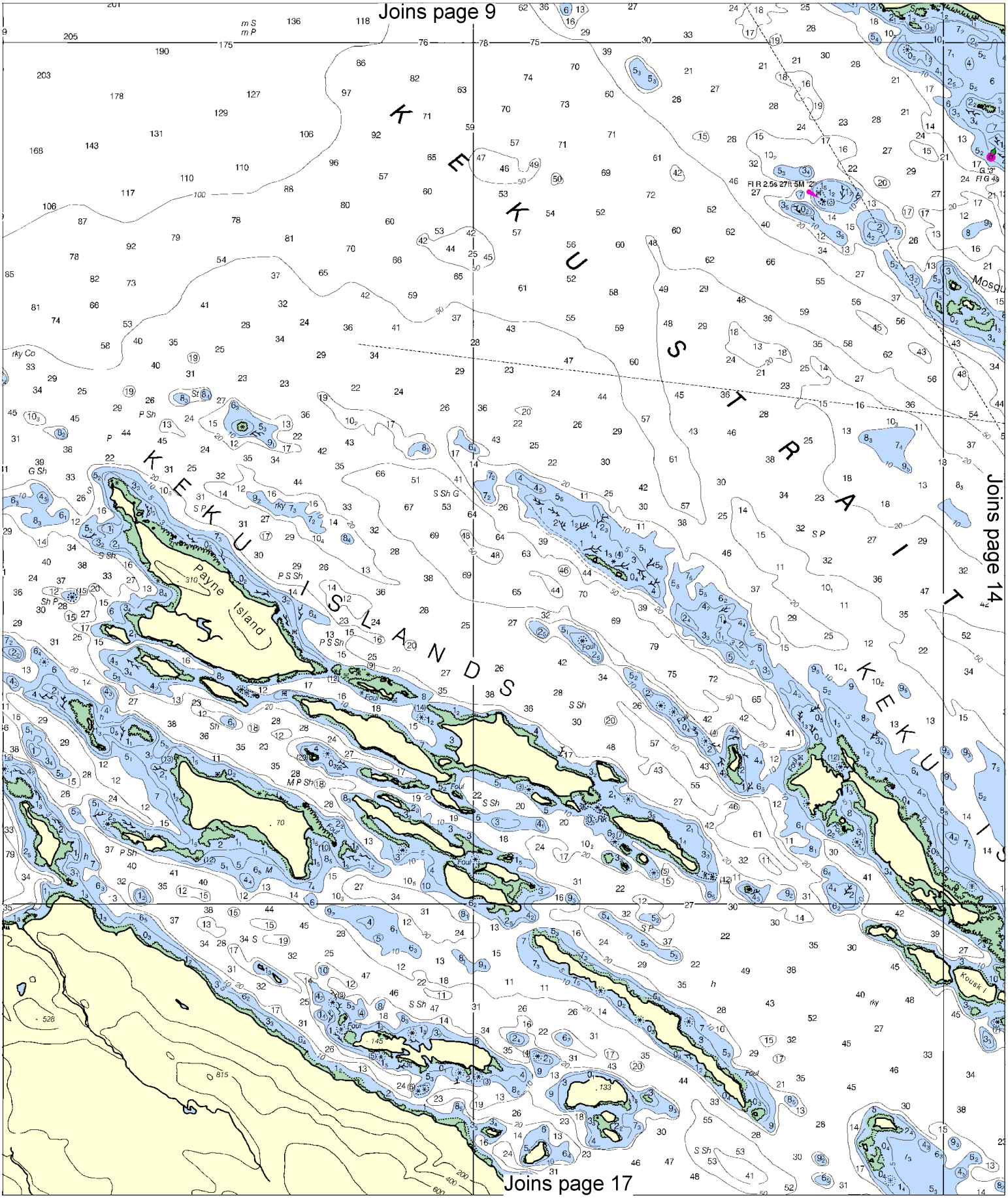
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.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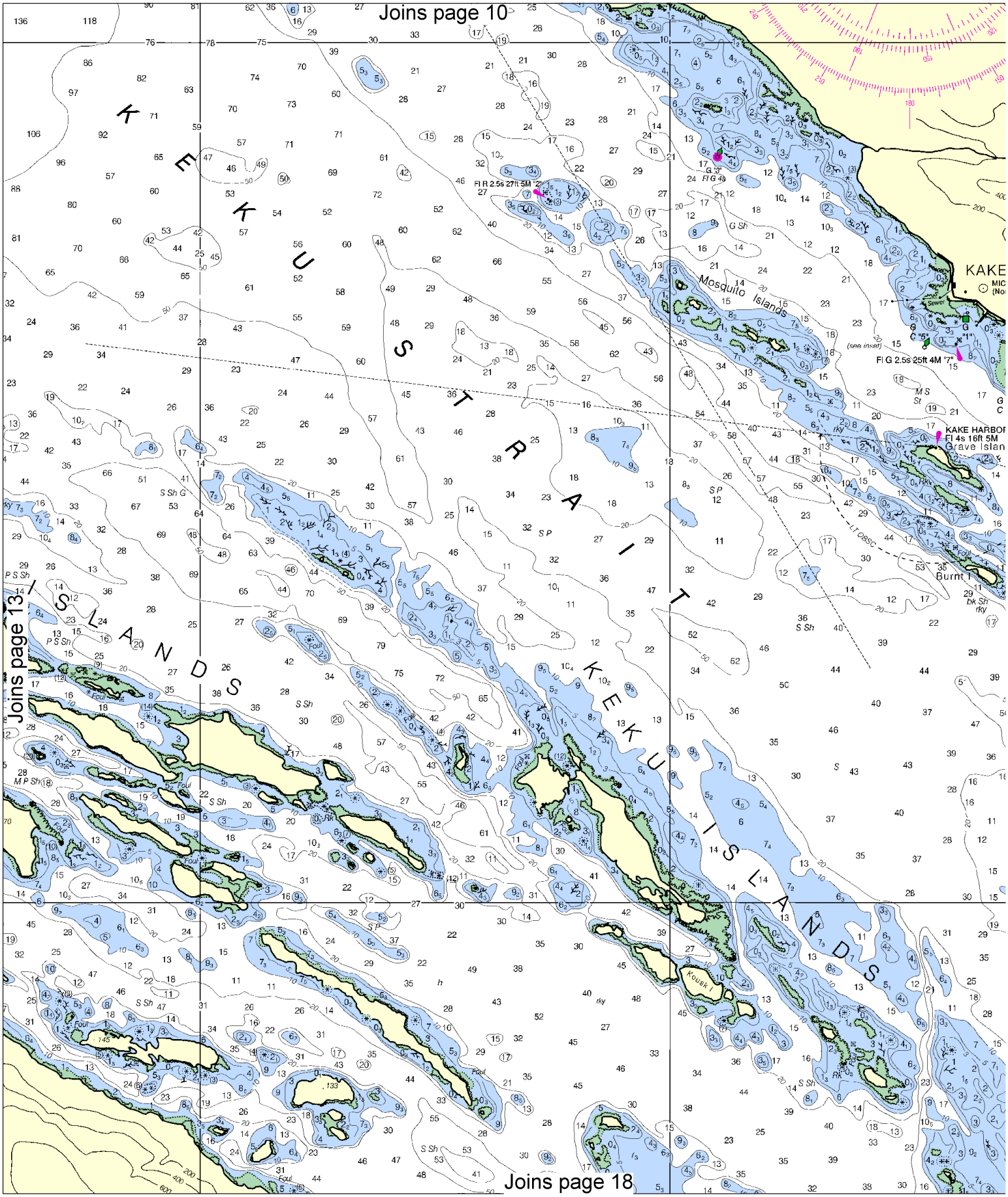
KEKUSTRAIT
KEKU ISLANDS
Payne Island
Joins page 14
Joins page 17



14

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

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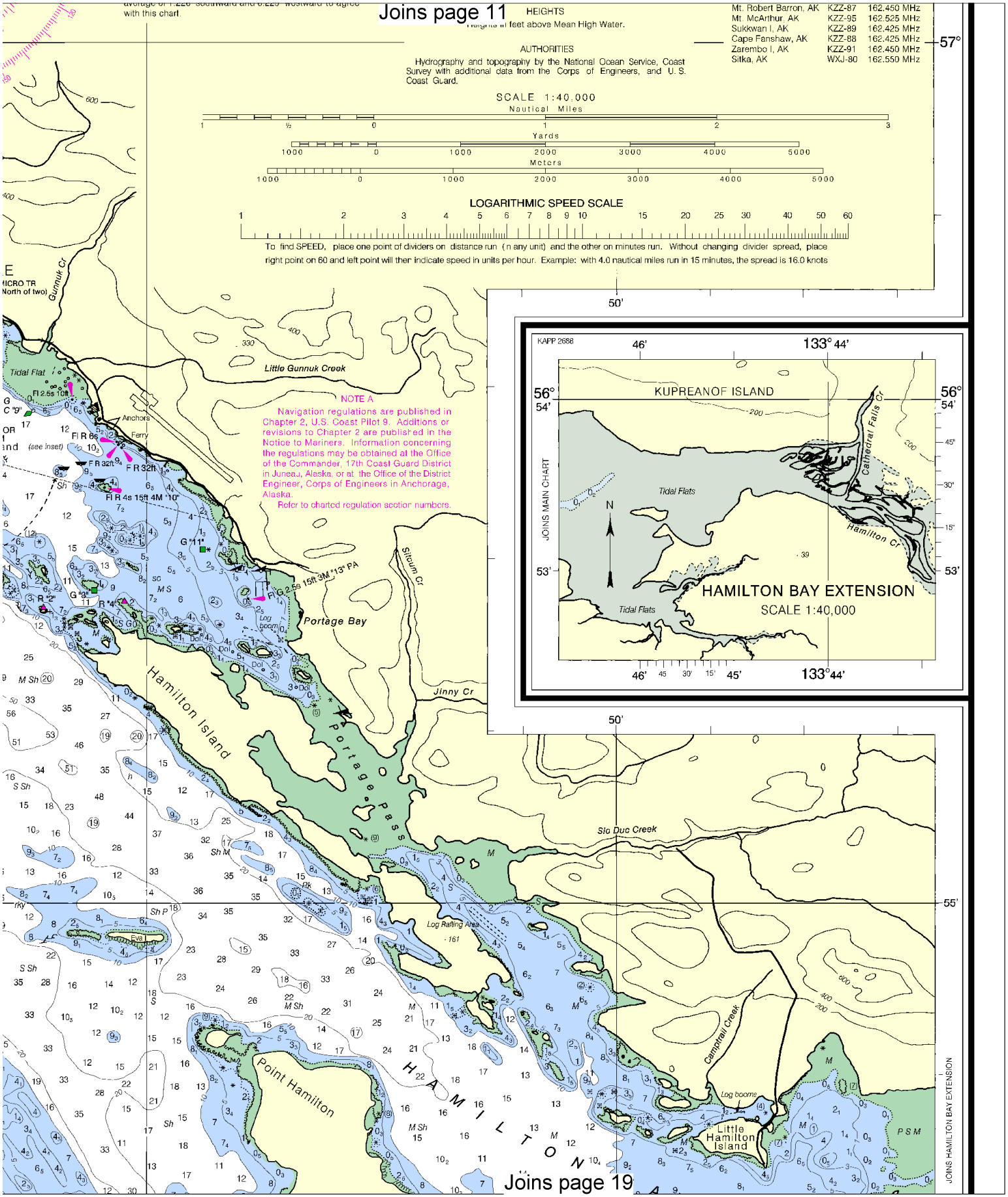
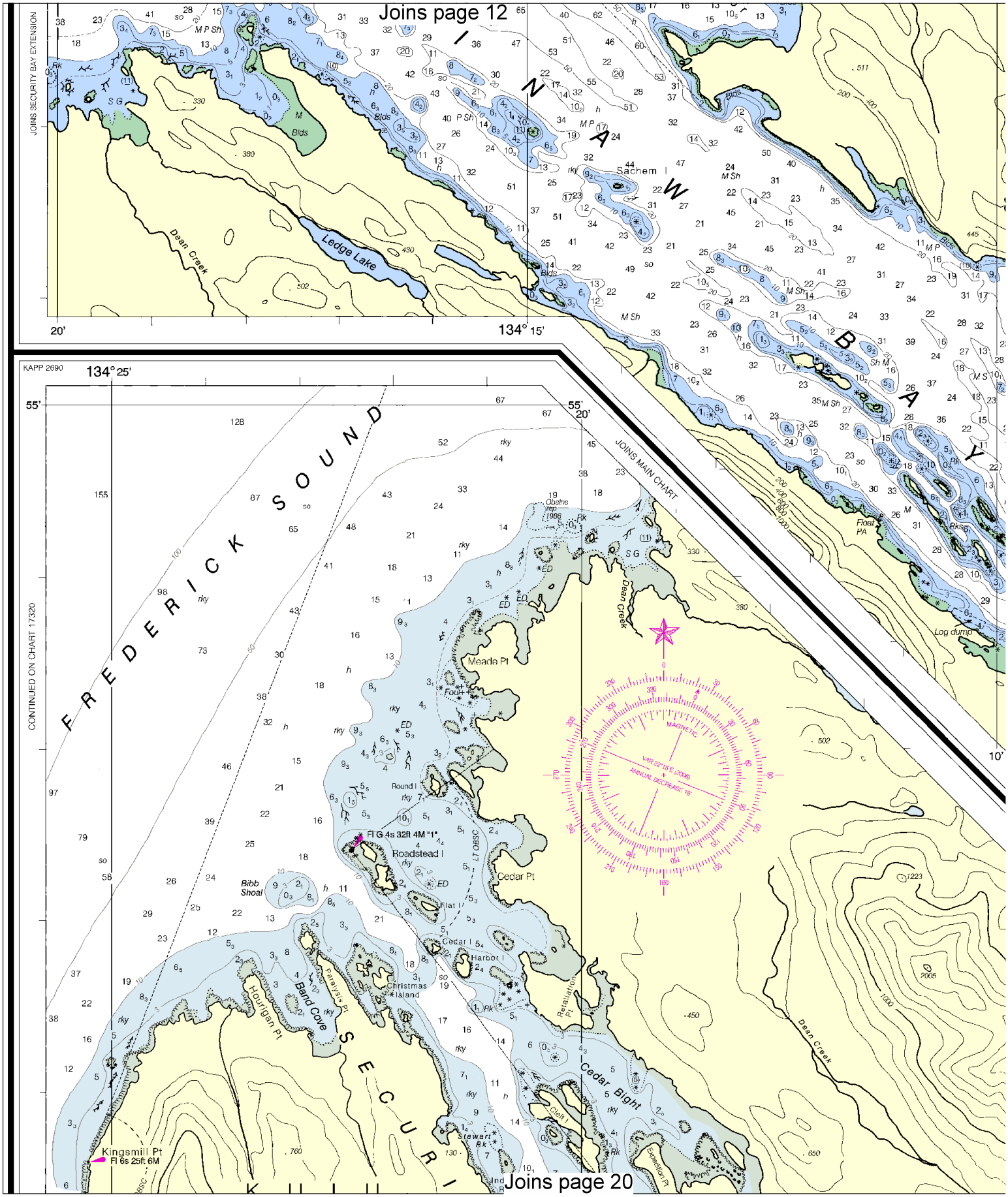
See Note on page 5.


Joins page 11
HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.
AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles
Yards
Meters
LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE
To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (n any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the spread is 16.0 knots
Mt. Robert Barron, AK KZZ-87 162.450 MHz
Mt. McArthur, AK KZZ-95 162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK KZZ-89 162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK KZZ-88 162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK KZZ-91 162.450 MHz
Sitka, AK WXJ-80 162.550 MHz
NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.
KAPP 2688
KUPREANOF ISLAND
JOINS MAIN CHART
HAMILTON BAY EXTENSION
SCALE 1:40,000
Tidal Flats
Cathedral Falls Cr
Hamilton Cr
Little Gunnuk Creek
Gunnuk Cr
Portage Bay
Portage Pass
Hamilton Island
Jinny Cr
Sitkum Cr
Slo Duc Creek
Log Rafting Area
Point Hamilton
HAMILTON
Campbell Creek
Little Hamilton Island
Log booms
Anchors
Ferry
Joins page 19
JOINS HAMILTON BAY EXTENSION



16

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

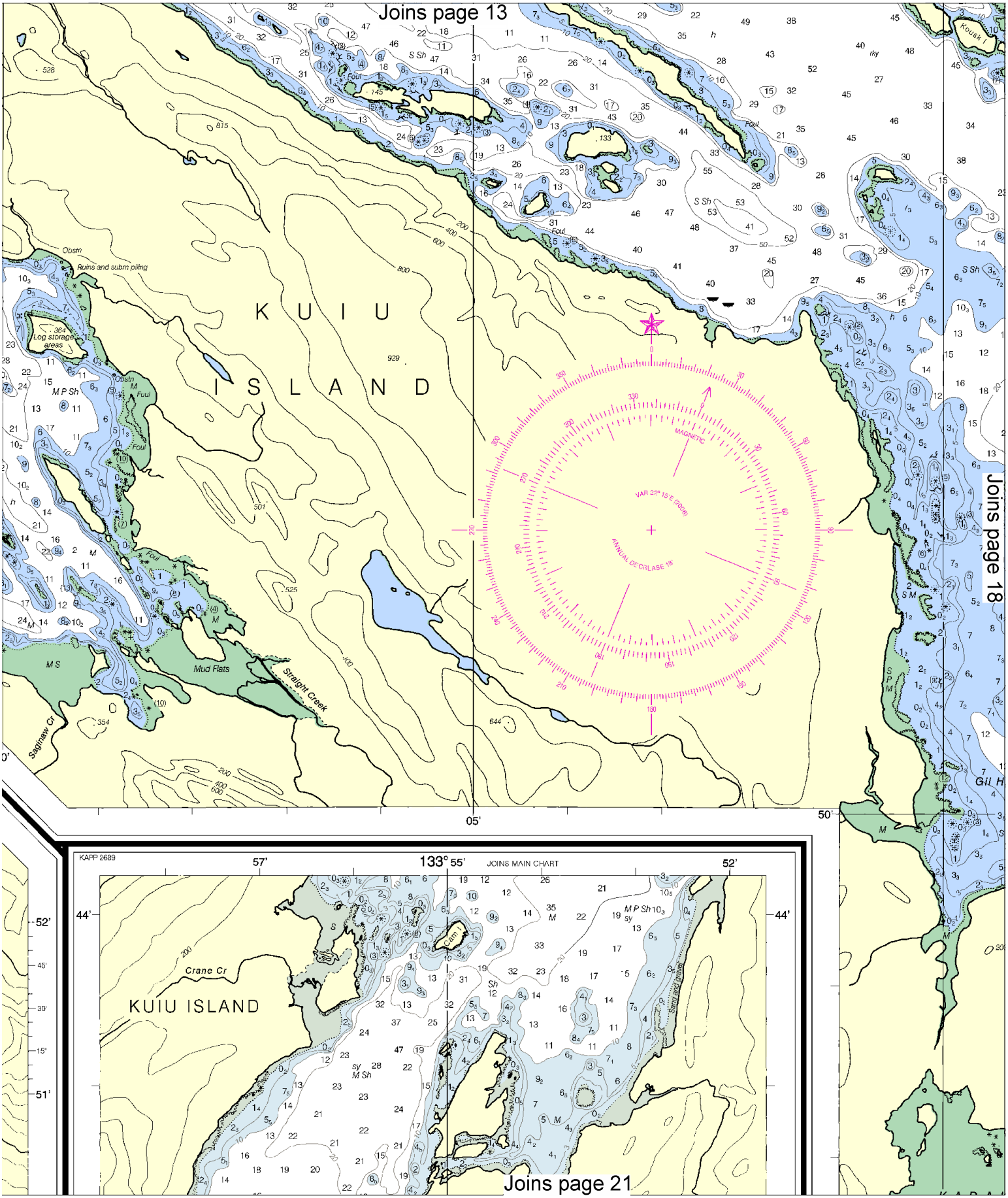
Nautical Miles

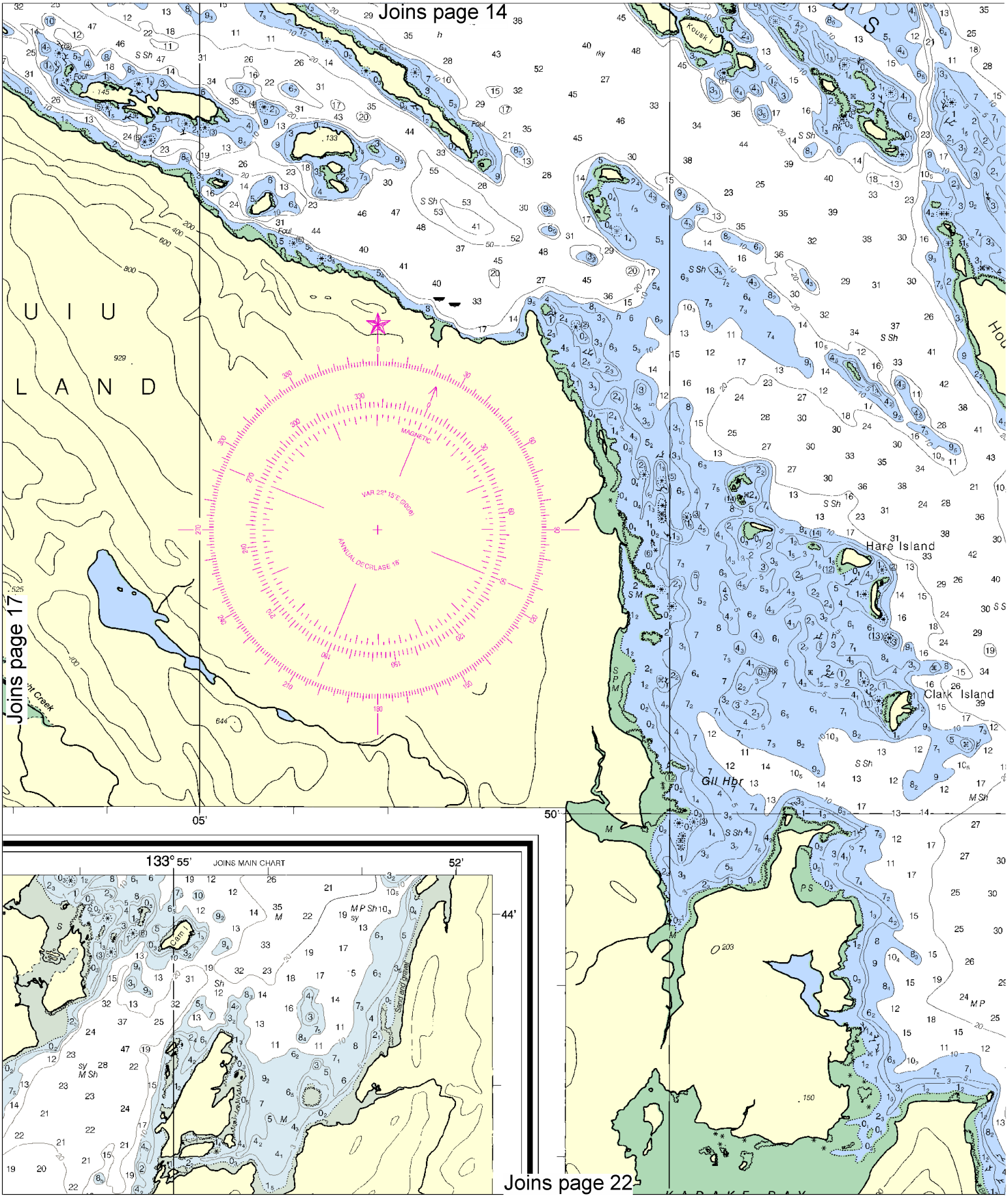
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 13
KUIU ISLAND
Obstn
Ruins and subm piling
Log storage areas
Foul
Mud Flats
Straight Creek
Saginaw Cr
MAGNETIC
VAR 22° 15'E (2008)
ANNUAL DECREASE 18
Joins page 18
05'
50'
KAPP 2689
57'
133° 55'
JOINS MAIN CHART
52'
44'
Crane Cr
KUIU ISLAND
Joins page 21

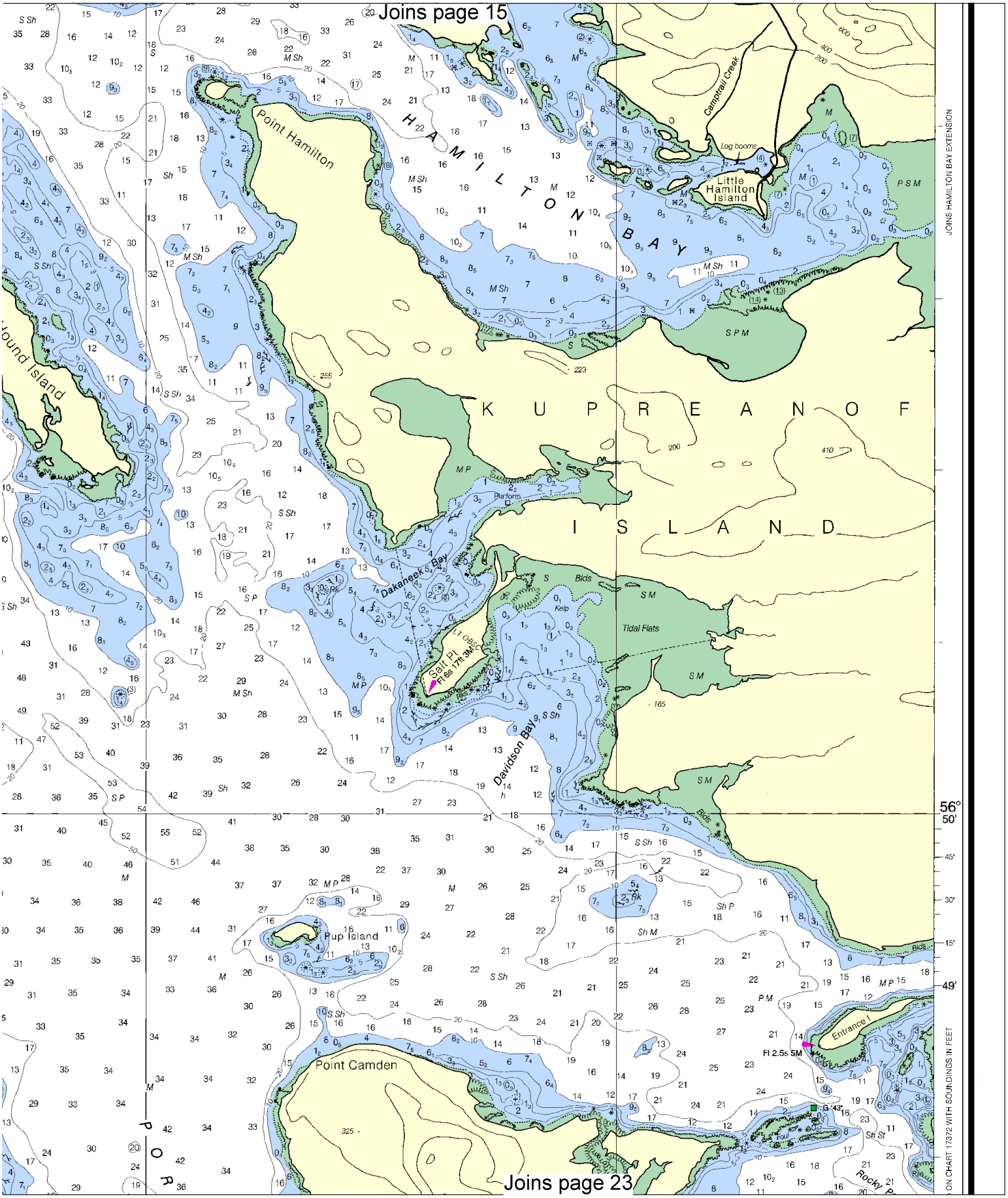


North

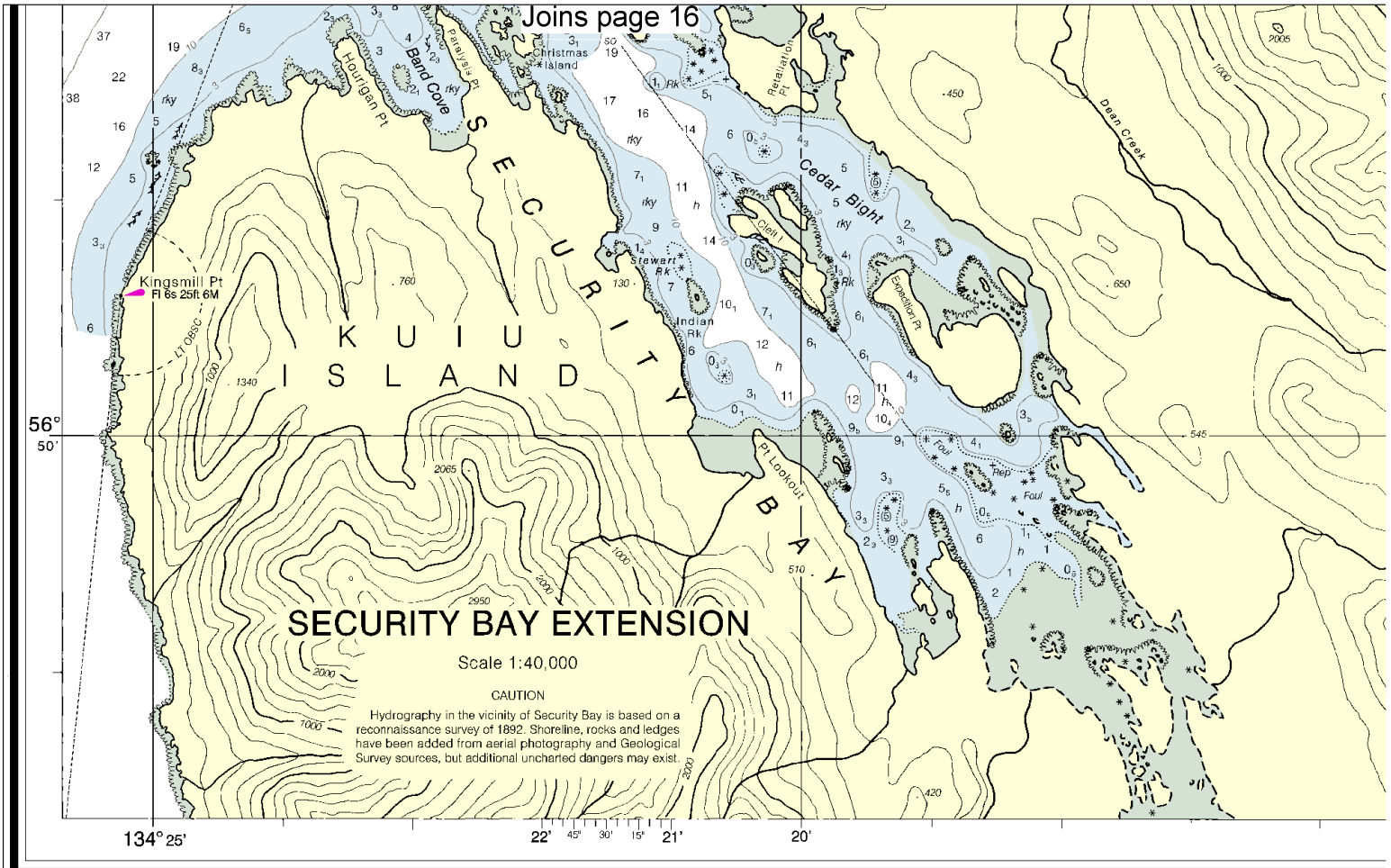
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000


Joins page 15
Point Hamilton
HAMILTON BAY
Campbell Creek
Log booms
Little Hamilton Island
JOINS HAMILTON BAY EXTENSION
Round Island
KUPREANOF ISLAND
Dakaneek Bay
Platform
Salt Pt
Fl 6s 17ft 3M
Tidal Flats
Davidson Bay
Pup Island
Point Camden
Entrance I
Fl 2.5s 5M
Rocky
56° 50'
49'
Joins page 23

Joins page 16



SECURITY BAY EXTENSION

Scale 1:40,000

CAUTION

Hydrography in the vicinity of Security Bay is based on a reconnaissance survey of 1892. Shoreline, rocks and ledges have been added from aerial photography and Geological Survey sources, but additional uncharted dangers may exist.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

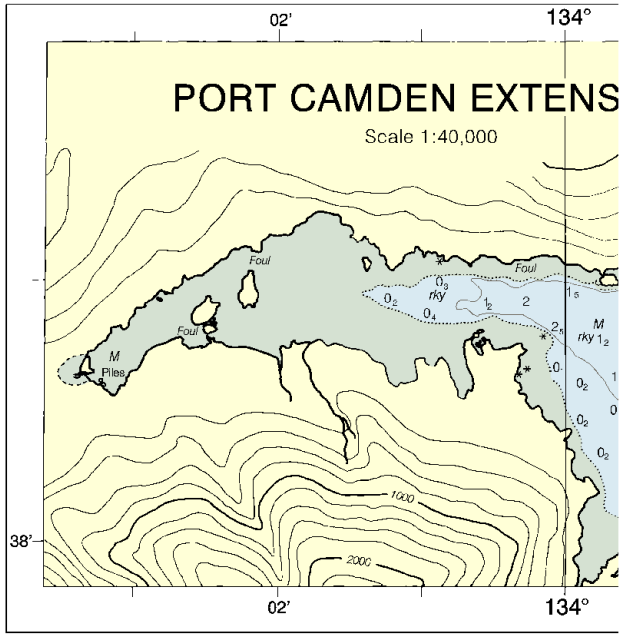
CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31																



7th Ed., Aug. / 06 ■
17368

Corrected through NM Aug. 26/06
Corrected through LNM Aug. 22/06

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

SOUNDING
(FATHOMS AN

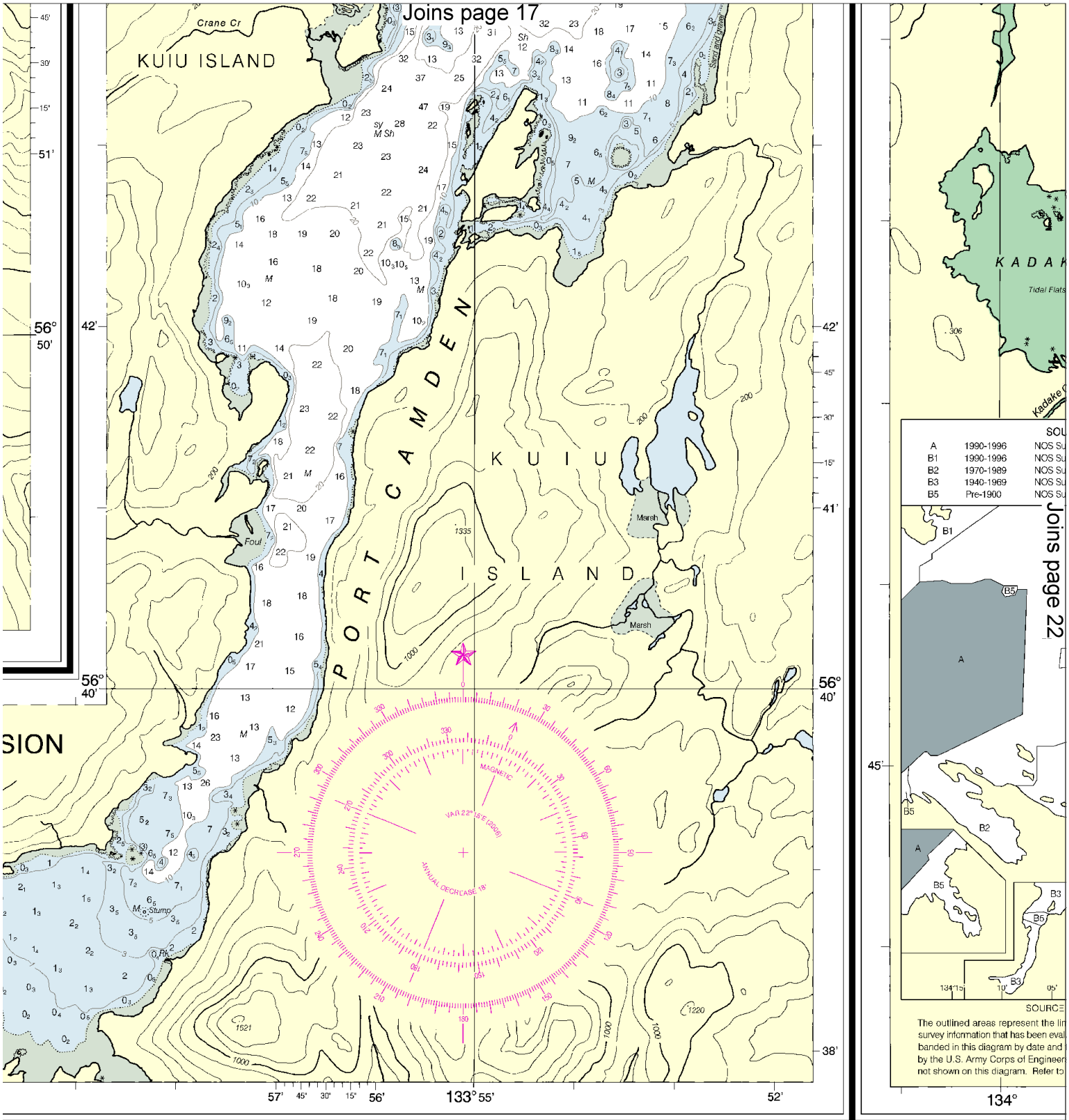
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

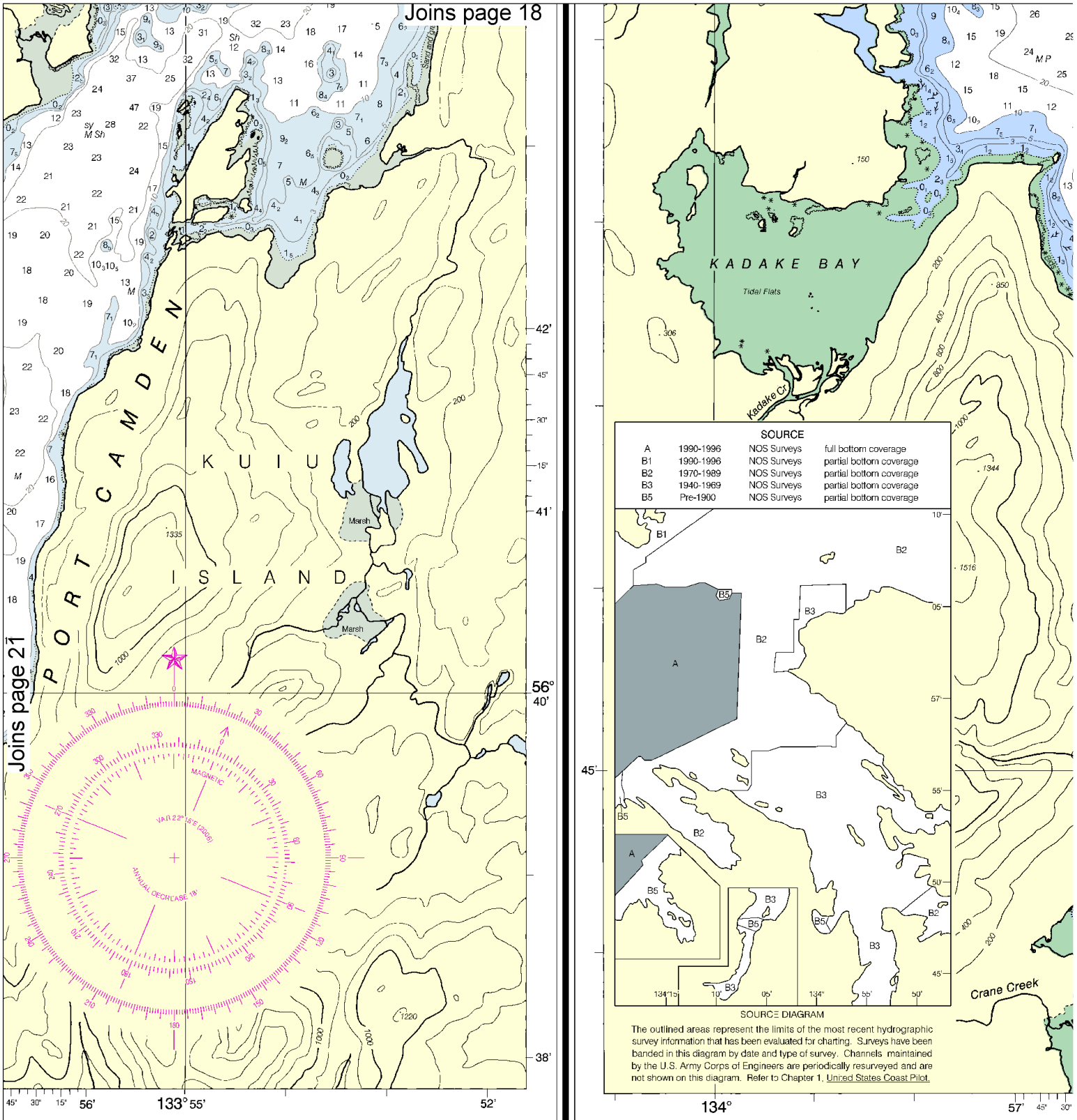


GS IN FATHOMS

ND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

1 1/2
1000
1000



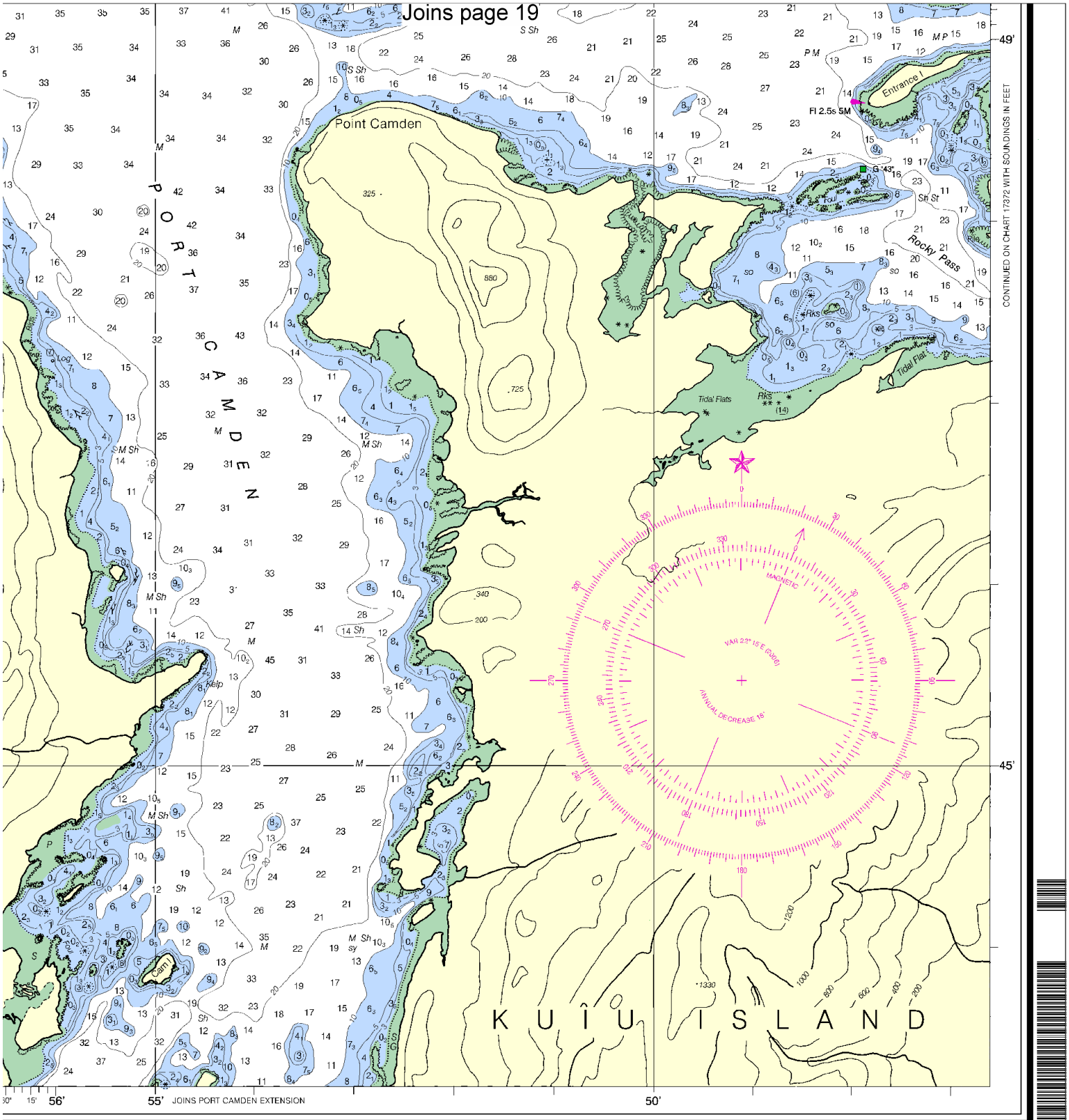
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SCALE 1:40,00
Nautical Miles
Yards
Meters

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
Yards



Frederick Sound and Keku Strait

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17368

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.